Ethical Dilemma of Law Sue in Dentistry

Dentistry faces important ethical dilemmas. The ethical dilemma of law sues in dentistry is an important aspect. The dentist-patient interactions, access to dental health, awareness of the need of the population, among others, attract discussion and should be addressed on the basis of the relevant ethics to professional practice. The law should be understood as a public consensus, often temporary, that is, as an approximation to moral as a social institution of mandatory rules of action dictated by a formally recognized authority with force power.

The practice of dentistry is considered "a profession", that is, a learned work, through which the individual tries to solve their material needs and the people in their charge, serve society and perfect themselves as a moral being. Every profession is made and exercised in society, it is for and for others, that is why its moral burden. When a profession is no longer useful to the society that gave it its origin, it will let it disappear. The appearance of trades or professions comes hand in hand with certain secrets or unique ways of doing things and, with them, the codes (oaths to maintain the prestige of the family or group) that are transmitted from generation to generation.

These codes, type promise-oath, were extended to professional groups where they took the form of moral standards that regulated the relationships of the subjects within the group: "a professional ethics" "deontology" or theory of duties (should be). At present, there are many professions that have been given a moral code representative of the norms and values ​​that sustain the group. It is a valuable instrument for regulating the behavior of specialists and their relationships with consumers of their products or services; In short, they are a means of moral education. Dental surgeons (professional dentists) are for society experts in high knowledge and specific skills, committed individually and collectively to give priority to the welfare of their patients.

Kantian theory is one of the most important in the field of dentist. Legal dentistry is to the practice of dentistry what the Judiciary is to Ethics, according to Emmanuel Kant, that is, the punishment of the flagrancy of a negative act against humanity. The dental profession is at the service of public health. The moral satisfaction of the service rendered must prevail over personal benefit. The purpose of this code is to establish general norms that tend to support the moral principles on which professional practice must rest. The dentist, as a cultured and disciplined man who has cultivated his intelligence, has the right to act in the social, political, scientific or religious orders according to his preferences, with no more limitation than those imposed by the Constitution.

Hedonism is the second theory in the field of dentist. The relationships of dentists with the large community involve responsibilities with regard to the correct standards for professional advertising. Dentists have an important role in public health while preserving public dental health and also in relation to dangerous epidemic diseases, such as HIV; in addition, they have responsibilities related to access to dental care, which may force the union to be politically and educationally active when social measures are formulated that determine the distribution of resources for health care. The useful, the good and the pleasant are identified, being utilitarianism related to ancient hedonism, but while classical hedonism seeks individual pleasure, utilitarianism pursues collective well-being, under the idea that collective well-being is one that can be derive the individual. The utilitarian thinks that the individual is fundamentally selfish, but tries to make him see that the best direction his search can take for what is useful to achieve happiness, individually, is to achieve the welfare of those around him; subjecting individual welfare to the achievement of collective well-being. What is useful for man, as a social being, is the improvement of society. That is why the improvement of the Society is the path that must be undertaken by someone who is selfish and seeks what is most useful and pleasant, that is, what happiness can bring.

Utilitarianism requires the constant repetition of ethical judgments, which will be related to the use made of things. A simple element cannot achieve its purposes independently of the Whole and if its purposes are to achieve happiness through usefulness, it will have to pursue the useful social as that from which its individual pleasure can be derived. No other sense finds the utilitarianism of life in Society than that related to the benefit that can be derived from it for all its members. Consider that this is the reason why men began to live together, the common usefulness, and that this is the purpose of this type of life, without which it would not make sense to maintain it.

To conclude, today most dentists in their daily activities are guided by the humane goals of improving the population, relieving patients of suffering, and disinterested medical help to people in need. However, some doctors see the patient as a direct or indirect source of their income and existence. The moral and ethical sphere of the dentist depends on his (her) moral character, which is formed on the basis of education in the family and school.

The professional and ethical sphere of the dentist is somehow connected with the professional activity. In this case, non-standard moral and ethical relationships can arise in the dental office between the doctor and the patient, which are based on the so-called human factor.